iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 **Issue:** IX **Month of publication:** September 2017

DOI: http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2017.9080

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International Journal for ReseaArch in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor:6.887
Volume 5 Issue IX, September 2017- Available at www.ijraset.com

Socio-Economic Study of Gidc Impact on Sathrota Village, Panchmahal District, Gujarat

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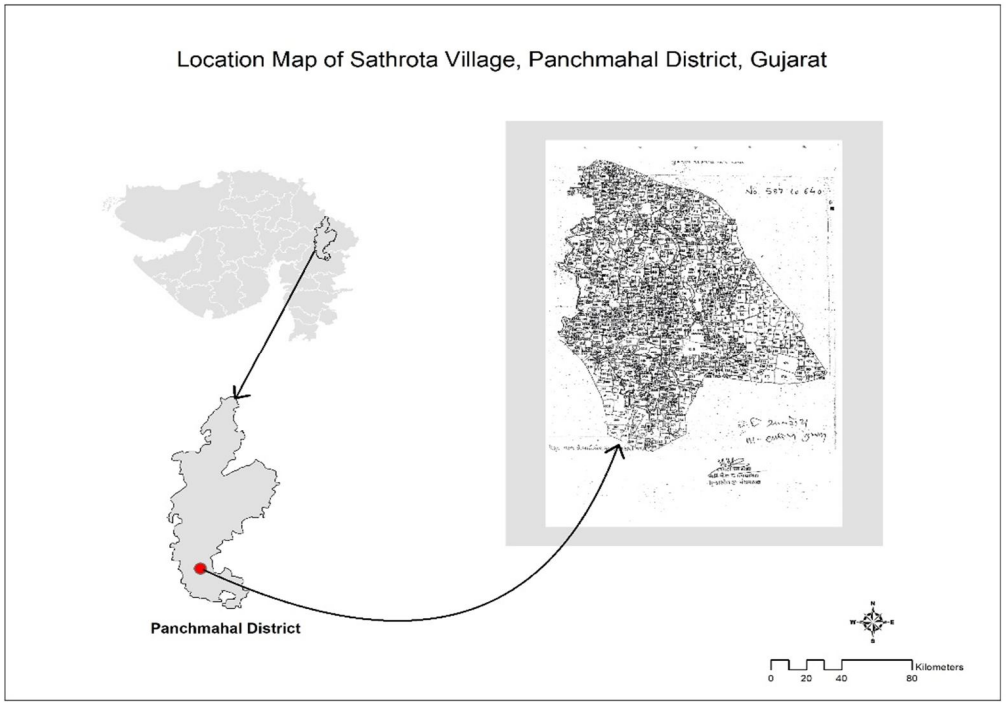
***Abstract:** This paper examine the industrial development impact on the socio-economic structure of the Village. More than 40 % population of Sathrota village dependent on Industries for employment as there is no proper irrigation source and rainfall availability on time for the agriculture. Industries always tagged as "employment source" for villagers.*
The findings of the study show both positive and negative impact on livelihood, education, infrastructure and health of population. And also suggest strategies for improvement and further development of the Village.
***Keywords:** Socio-economic study, livelihood, Infrastructure and employment source*

I. INTRODUCTION

Industrialisation development has brought both positive and negative impacts to the nearby villages. In terms of positive impacts, it provides employment opportunities, better infrastructure and living standard etc. But in the negative side of this, it affects the local economy of the rural population, creates health problem due to industrial population and environmental pollution –soil, water, air and noise pollution.

Sathrota a village, name of this has been derived from the seven brothers, who have been lived together in this village at the time of British Ruling. As per the Gujarati language living together is called "Sathe Rehta", so, gradually "Sathe Rehta" has become Sathrota. And Co-Incidentally Now, Sathrota Gram Panchayat Governs the Seven small Villages/Para around its area. The name of these Villages are Ranipara, Hirapara, Galapara, Jayshreepara, Rathwapara, Ghamipara and Sathrota itself. It is located 6.2 km from Halol Taluka, 154 km from Ahmedabad and 41.3 km from Panchmahal District. It is located at 22.5444° N, 73.4828° E as shown in below figure 1.

Figure 1: Location Map of Sathrota Village, Panchmahal district, Gujarat



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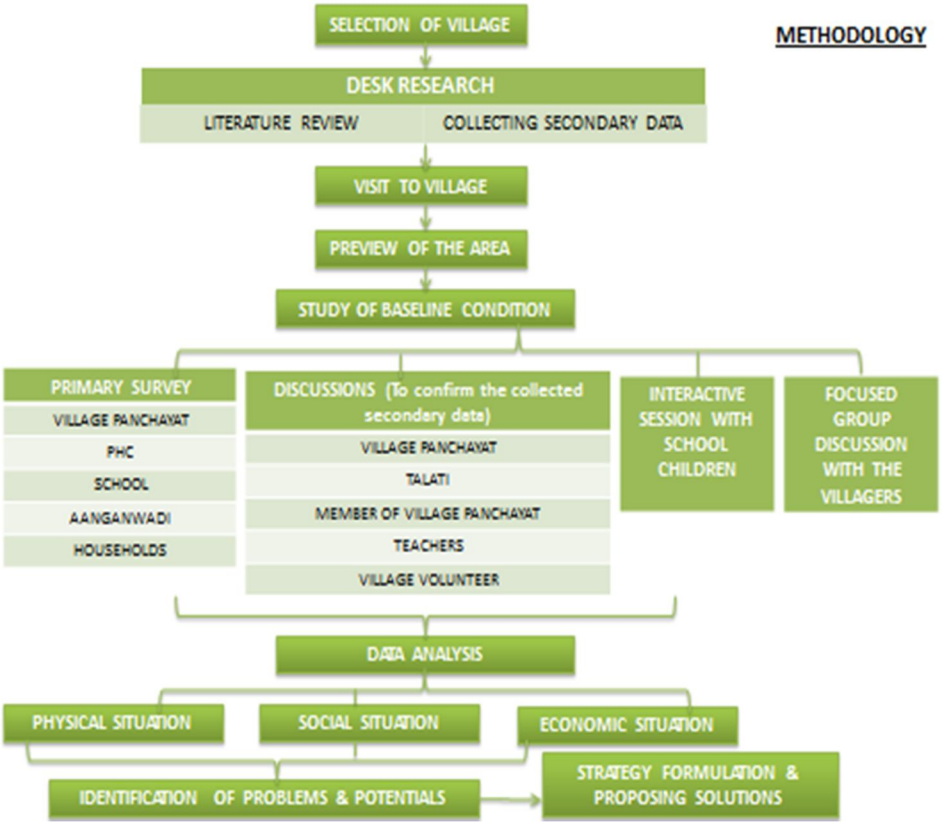
II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There are 50 households selected out of total 950 households based on random sampling method to study the socio-economic profile of village, social and physical infrastructure, and impact study of industrial developme.... Questionnaire and focus group discussion was the main tools for collection of information from villagers. Focus group discussion conducted including members of village panchayat, village volunteers, teachers and villagers to better understand the problems exists in the village. Broad methodology is given in below figure 2.

Figure 2: Research Methodology for the study



A. Demographic profile of Sathrota Village

Total population of Sathrota village is 4688 persons in 2011 as per census, increased of 6 % as compared to 2001. Density is also increased in 2011 as it is around 439 square per hectare in 2001. At present it is around 469 square per hectare. Literacy rate is also improved overs the period as shown in

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Sathrota Village

Category	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total Population	2433	3411	4377	4688
Area (sq. hec)	997.8	997.8	997.8	997.8
Density (Sq. kms.)	244	342	439	469
% of SC population	5.34	3.66	3.95	3.69
% of ST population	3.09	3.1	5.3	4.13
Literacy Rate	26.18	44.38	47.86	65

Source: Census of India

B. Land Use details of Sathrota Village

Unirrigated land is more in Sathrota village among all land use types. This is one of the reason people of Sathrota village dependency increased in nearby industrial areas such GIDC, Halol industrial areas etc. Culturable waste is about 66.4 sq. hectare in 2011 as shown in below *Table 2*.

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Table 2 : Land use details of Sathrota Village

Category	Area in hectare		
	1981	1991	2001
Forest	-	-	-
Irrigated land	5	10.88	
Unirrigated land	872	825.18	825.2
Culturable waste	43.82	15.37	95.2
Area not available for Cultivation	77	66.39	66.4

Source: Census of India

C. Social -Economic Profile of the Village

The social- Economic profile of the Sathrota village include the caste composition, religious details, Place of work, Main and marginal workers details, and migration information. All people in Sathrota village are Hindu, No other religion people stay there. There is no in-migration in the village. The caste composition details are showing in below

Table 3: Caste composition of Sathrota Village

Caste	Percentage (%)
SC	14
SEBC	72
ST	14
Total	100

Source: Author generated from primary survey analysis

In the Table 4 clearly indicates that overs the years non- workers number has increased in as it is 994 persons in 1981, increased as 1207 persons in 1991 and 1104 persons in 2001. That's gives a picture on unemployment of villagers. There is drastic changed come in marginal workers category in 1991 as not a single persons in that category exists. In case of Main workers category, there is good number of increased in 2001.

Table 4 : Details of Main, Marginal and non-workers in Sathrota village

Category of Workers		1981	1991	2001
Main workers	Total	804	58	1614
	Male	756	55	1312
	Female	48	3	302
Marginal workers	Total	113	-	723
	Male	9	-	159
	Female	104	-	564
Non- workers	Total	1516	1897	2040
	Male	522	690	936
	Female	994	1207	1104

Source: Census of India

Table 5 shows the most of the villagers are work in village in agricultural activities that is about 50 percent. But 40 percent villagers are worked in industrial areas such as GIDC, Halol and Godhara industries.

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Table 5 : Place of work of Villagers of Sathrota Village

Place of work	Percentage (%)
GIDC	28
Godhara	2
Halol	10
Surrounding areas	10
Village	50
Total	100

Source: Author generated from Primary survey analysis

D. Social - Physical Infrastructure of the village

Social and physical infrastructure of the village include the details about availability of Aganwadi, school , water supply, solid waste, transportation, drainage and sanitation and electricity etc.

There is one Aganwadi, eight primary school, two secondary school, and two higher secondary school in Sathrota village. The conditions of schools and Aganwadi is not good. Even the cleanliness of school premises are done by the students. Even there is not proper sources of electricity available in the schools. Even there is not a toilet availability at Aganwadi and higher secondary level that is making worst unhygienic conditions for students as we considered that toilet availability must be in school premises.

Table 6 : Social Infrastructure: Facilities details of School and Aganwadi of Sathrota village

Category	No. of Classrooms	Total students		Teaching staff		Non-Teaching Staff		Amenities	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Toilets	Remarks
Aganwadi	1	62	38	-	2	-	-	-	Only electricity facility
Primary school	8	165	161	3	5	3	2	yes	Computer and library facility available
Secondary School	2	32	35	2	2	1	-	yes	
Higher Secondary School	2	16	23	2	1	-	-	-	No electricity

Source: Author generated from Primary Survey analysis

Source of water supply is hand pumps and wells in the Sathrota village. Sathrota village has highest hand-pumps in the Panchmahal district that is about 69. All are in working conditions and water quality is not as such good as per villagers' viewpoints. There is no drainage facilities is available as open system of drainage commonly exists in the village. There is not a single household has proper toilet facility. So, this is give chances of various disease as open defecation exist in the village. And even solid waste also dumped in the open spaces.

There is not public transport facility available to commute nearby towns and working place. Private autos and rickshaw are used for transportation by the villagers of the Sathrota Village. There is not as such electricity problem in the village.

E. Social, environmental and economical impacts of GIDC

The price of land per Vigha increased from 1.5 lakhs to 3.90 lakhs as GIDC established very nearby areas as well as acquired the land of the Sathrota village land. GIDC (Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation) paid 16.5 lakhs per hectares. Villagers of Sathrota village has economically benefits in terms of land value increased and women employment in the industries. Villagers are also complained about the air pollution and also observed during the field survey.

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III. CONCLUSION

As industrial development comes with positive and negative impacts for the surrounding area, similar result has happened in case of Sathrota village also. In one hand, Land value increased, employment options for women improved, and more employment opportunities for villagers. But in the other side, there is no proper travel facilities is available to commute from village to industrial area, to fill this gap or taking as opportunities young students are leaving the education and involved in rickshaw riding. These industries given emergence of social problems also as these industrial labourers has much inclined to liquor drinking so more shops are opened in the village . It is creates the safety problem for village's women as personal experienced shared by them. There is need to focus on sustainable industrial development with a planned and systematic way to overcome such problems

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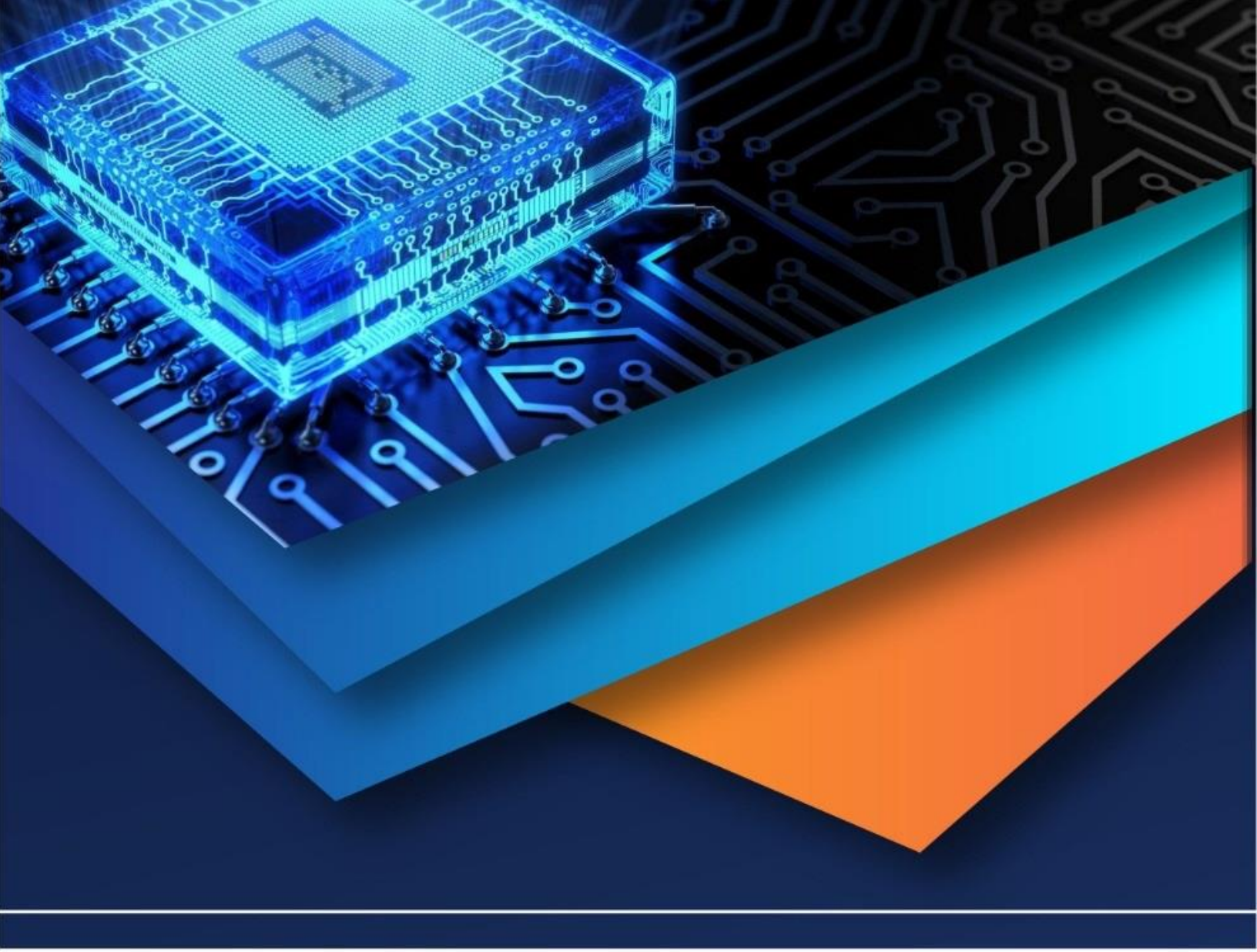

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